

THE OTTAWA FREE TRADER.

DEMOCRACY IS THE LAW OF NATURE PERVADING THE LAW OF THE LAND.

BY WM. & M. OSMAN.

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1849.

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MONDAY, JULY 2, 1849.

Irish Relief Fund.

We are indebted to W. H. W. GOSWAM, Esq., treasurer of the Hibernian Association of this place, for a copy of the "Address to the Public of the Relief Association of the Society of Friends in Ireland." It will be read with interest by a number in this place who contribute towards the relief of Ireland being placed into the hands of this Association.

The Address of the Relief Association of the Society of Friends in Ireland.

In reviewing our proceedings for the two years and half, which have elapsed since the formation of this association, and in contemplating the present unhappy condition of our country, the conviction is painfully forced on us, that the public bounty distributed through us, as well as the relief afforded from other sources, whatever may have been their value in affording a temporary alleviation of wide-spread misery, have produced scarcely any permanently useful result.

Our original circular appealed to our brethren in religious profession in this country and in Great Britain. It was responded to, not merely by those to whom it was addressed, but by many unconnected with our religious society in these countries, and also by the citizens of the United States, to an extent and with a munificence unparalleled in the history of benevolent exertions. The contributions, confined to us, in money, food, and clothing, amounted to about £200,000, of which more than one-half was sent from America.

The means placed at our disposal have indeed been large. We have felt the responsibility thus imposed on us, and our best exertions have been given for their judicious application. Several of our members have from time to time visited the more distressed parts of the South and West, in order, by obtaining a fuller knowledge of their condition, to be enabled the better to administer to their relief. We sought for, and obtained the co-operation of benevolent persons in all parts of the country. Wherever it appeared judicious to form local committees, we endeavored to work through such means; but in the great number of cases in which the isolation of the parties rendered individual action impracticable, we trusted to individual exertion. In carrying out our objects, an extensive correspondence has been kept up. More than forty thousand letters have been received or written by the Committee in Dublin, and a proportionate number by auxiliary committees in the country. We have also been brought into personal communication with men of all ranks and all classes, whether soliciting our assistance on behalf of the poor around them, or engaged in similar endeavors to alleviate the prevalent distress.

Gratuitous issues of food have been made to the value of £130,000; clothing has been distributed to the value of £10,000 in value; and grants of money have been made to the amount of £20,000. The total number of grants has exceeded eleven thousand. Feeling the demerit of the tendency of such extensive alms-giving, we have endeavored to encourage industry. We have made grants in aid of local manufactures; have supported industrial schools; have advanced money in loans for the assistance of fisheries; and in a few cases with highly gratifying results. In order to encourage the culture of green crops, which might prove a valuable substitute for the potato, we have distributed nearly 200,000 lbs of seed of turnip, carrot, parsnip, cabbage, and other such seeds; and we also undertook the temporary cultivation of about 800 statute acres of land in green crops, by spade labor.

But the contributions entrusted to us have borne but a small proportion to the whole expenditure for the relief of the country. Money has been expended in an unparalleled amount. The British Relief Association dispensed about £400,000. The distribution of the relief associations in Ireland exceeded £200,000. If we add to these the numerous contributions of private benevolence, and the remittances from emigrants for the relief of their friends at home, the aggregate may be safely estimated at one million and a half sterling. The advances by government were on a gigantic scale, amounting to nearly ten millions sterling.

From these various sources a large amount of relief was afforded at a period of great distress, and many were preserved for a time at least, from that starvation, which, without such assistance, appeared inevitable. But we are saddened by the conviction, that, with very few exceptions, no permanent good has been done. We feel that the condition of our country is not improved, that her prospects are even worse, because her people have less hope. Many of the thousands who were administered to the relief of their neighbors, have fallen victims to exertions of mind and body beyond their capability to sustain. Others have withdrawn from the work, in despair of effecting any good. The pressure of private affairs, and, in many cases, of pecuniary difficulty, has forced others to discontinue their efforts. Thus, voluntary exertions have almost ceased, and even for the administration of the legal relief, paid agents are necessary throughout a large part of the country.

The calamity fell first on the lowest class, especially the laboring population of the South and West. In losing their crop of potatoes, they lost all, and sunk at once into helpless and hopeless pauperism. The small farmers still preserved hope. With great exertions, and submitting in many cases to extreme privations, they again cropped their ground. A second failure of the potatoes impoverished these also. Then came the increased poor-rates, heaviest in those districts which were least able to bear the weight. Down many who without this last burden might have stood their ground; alarming all by the unaccustomed pressure of an undefined taxation; and greatly reducing the small amount of capital applicable to the employment of labour. The landed proprietor, in order to provide for the payment of rates, has been obliged to leave much useful work undone, thus lessening the number of labourers employed. In many cases, his chief effort has been to diminish the population by a frightful system of wholesale evictions, and thus get rid of a tenantry, who under happier circumstances would have been a source of wealth, but whom his inability to employ, after the failure of the potato, had converted into a heavy burden. Despair of succeeding at home has driven and is still driving vast numbers of the most industrious of the middle classes to transfer their energy, and a considerable amount of capital, to other countries, which offer a freer scope for ex-

ertion. The paupers are merely kept alive, in the crowded work-houses, or, in alarming numbers, depending on outdoor relief; but their health is not maintained. Their physical strength is weakened; their mental capacity is lowered; their moral character is degraded. They are hopeless themselves; and they offer no hope to their country, except in the prospect, so abhorrent to humanity and Christian feeling, of their gradual extinction by death. Many families are now suffering extreme distress, who, three years since, enjoyed the comforts and refinements of life, and administered to the necessities of those around them. Thus we have seen the flood of pauperism widening more and more, engulfing one class after another, rising higher and higher in its effects on society, until it threatens in some of the worst districts, to swallow up all ranks and all classes within its fatal vortex.

Meanwhile there is much land lying waste that was formerly cultivated, while the strength of the country is standing by, anxiously asking for work, and willing to accept the lowest wages; but finding no one to employ them, because the owners of the ground have not the money to pay them, and the dread of unfunded taxation and uncertainty as to the future, prevent others from taking the land on lease.

Residing as we do, for the most part, in the large cities, or in the comparatively prosperous districts of the East and North, we see little more of the extreme distress of our countrymen than the people of England, and we find our poor rates increased by the influx of country paupers; we see them begging in our streets; we witness the effects of the gradual reduction of the means of the country in the diminution of its trade; our constant intercourse with various parts of Ireland make us acquainted with the progress of destitution, and the question involuntarily arises: "When and how is the end to come?" To trust to the poor law and do nothing—to wait until pauperism is extinguished by the death of the paupers—is to wait until the country is stripped of her strength by the loss of her people. To convert Ireland into one large Union is to hold the living to the dead.

In alluding to the course pursued by us in the administration of our trust, our object is to show the extensive intercourse we have had with all parts of the country, and the opportunity thus afforded us of forming a correct opinion of its present state, and of the measures most likely to contribute to its improvement. The propriety of making such statements of our views has on several occasions been urged upon us, but we have hitherto been unwilling to obtrude ourselves on the public attention. Our conviction of the urgency of the present crisis, and our apology—a crisis which affects not Ireland alone, but the whole empire. Paupers from our western districts crowd the cities of Great Britain as they do those of Ireland, and are even now depressing their laboring population by an undue competition. The distress moves onward day by day, and unless checked in time, threatens ultimately to involve both countries in one common calamity.

We have long felt that the chief ground of hope, the main source of improvement, is the improved cultivation of the soil; and that the surest means of effecting this object is by affording security to the cultivator. That this security does not generally exist in Ireland is admitted. On this point there is scarcely a second opinion among thinking men in this country. The laws which regulate the title to, and the conveyance of land, require to be changed, so as to give the utmost freedom to the sale and purchase of land, so as to pass those estates, whose proprietors are irretrievably ruined, into other hands; and to enable those who are partially encumbered to free themselves from their difficulties, by disposing of part of their landed property. Until this be effected; until the soil of Ireland be held by a clear and marketable title; until the owners be enabled to sell the whole or any part of their property without the ruinous delays and the heavy costs which now prevent them; until the creditors of a land owner have those facilities for enforcing payment of their debts by the sale of his property, to which justice entitles them; we are convinced, and we feel ourselves bound thus publicly to state our decided conviction, that it is vain to hope that Ireland can raise itself from a state of poverty and degradation.

The potato may grow again, and by its assistance our country may be enabled to escape from the immediate pressure of its difficulties; but without those changes in the laws relating to the tenure and conveyance of land, which shall open a free scope for the employment of its capital and its industry, and give ample security to the cultivators of the soil, we cannot hope for general and permanent improvement. An enormous expenditure of money has failed to relieve us. It could not do so unless free scope were opened to the energies of the country. The great troubles which have been applied have served but to tighten the net which trammels the exertions of the great mass of our population. Measures of a much more decided character are necessary to produce any permanently useful effect. The situation of the country is daily becoming worse. There is no time to lose, if those now suffering are to be saved. Money must still be advanced for temporary purposes, during the interval which will elapse before efficient measures can be brought into general and active operation. But our paramount want is not money; it is the removal of those legal difficulties which prevent the capital of Ireland from being applied to the improved cultivation of its soil, and thus supporting its poor by the wages of honest and useful labour.

We believe these views to be founded in justice and sound policy, and therefore essential to the social regeneration of our country; but we do not propose them as a panacea for all her evils. It is not for us to attempt to penetrate the secret designs of the Most High; but we may without presumption regard the mysterious dispensation with which we have been visited, in the blight of the potato, as a means permitted by an all-wise Providence to exhibit more strikingly the ungodly state of our social condition. The momentous events which have been passing around us, have drawn public attention to some of those evils which have long weighed down the energies of our population; and hence we are encouraged to hope that this awful visitation may, in the Divine mercy, be overruled for good; and that the darkness which now surrounds us may be but the prelude to the dawning of a brighter day on our suffering country. But whilst advertising the necessity of legislative and social changes, may it ever be reverently borne in mind that all human means will be unavail-

ing without the blessing of Him who ruleth in the kingdom of men.

Signed by direction of the Relief Association of the Society of Friends in Ireland: JOSEPH BEWLEY, Secy's. JONATHAN WIM, Dublin, 8th of Fifth month, 1849.

The Emigration.

According to a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, there had passed Fort Kearney, on the 30th May, 4,403 wagons on the way to California, and about 20,000 persons. And this it is conceded is not half the emigration. There is no earthly doubt but that 50,000 persons will at least attempt to cross the plains this season. Will they succeed? The Republican's correspondent says:

Those who passed along amongst the first were in fine spirits, but quite a change is observable in the centre and rear. Deaths amongst many as to the probability of crossing the mountains, owing to the scarcity of grass and other causes. The grass, even on the Platte, already begins to feel and show the heavy demands made upon it; what then must be expected in the mountain—such suffering as but few have ever dreamt of will be experienced this year—Would they but preserve their provisions, much of this might be prevented, but in the anxiety to reach the end of their journey, everything except just sufficient to carry them through is abandoned. Thousands of pounds of the finest flour and bacon are offered for sale at one dollar per hundred, and if no purchasers be found, are left by the road side.

California News.

We have given but a short telegraphic account of the news brought by the California Steamers to Panama, and thence by the Crescent City to New Orleans. It will be recollected the letter of Mr. Gridley says the news must increase the gold excitement in the U. S. It indeed more than confirms previous accounts, and may well help to turn the heads of many whose imaginations are already sufficiently worked up. We give some extracts from New Orleans papers.

The Crescent City brings 125 passengers, a list of whom we publish in another column. She also brings a most substantial evidence of the richness of the gold regions, in the shape of nearly \$1,000,000; \$500,000 of this are as freight, and the balance is brought by the passengers.

We learn from Capt. Forbes that the marvellous stories respecting the abundance of gold are not at all exaggerated, but, on the contrary, fall far short of the reality. The limits of the region in which the precious metal abundantly are becoming more extended every day by new discoveries. As low down the coast as Santa Barbara, near the line of Lower California, gold has been found in large quantities. Pieces of gold weighing 80 ounces are not infrequently seen in San Francisco, while specimens weighing from two to four ounces are common.

San Francisco is crowded with the immigrants, such vast numbers of whom are continually pouring into the place. Accommodations of any kind are scarcely to be obtained. The meanness but, or shoddy, such as here would be considered uninhabitable commands enormous prices. Good provisions are almost equally scarce. The coarsest kind of food, must be used, and no other can be procured. No person stays any longer in San Francisco than he can help; but all who are lucky enough to procure transportation, immediately take their departure for the mining district. When they arrive there they find no difficulty in accumulating almost any amount of the precious metal. Three to four ounces of gold is considered a common day's work. Less than that induces the digger to move to a richer spot. Much more is occasionally gained in a few hours, as the possessors of large lumps may attest.

There was a great deal of conversation in California respecting the establishment of a Provisional Government, but as yet nothing had been done. The people were anxiously awaiting news of the action of Congress upon the subject, not having heard of the failure of that body to act upon the subject. In the event of nothing being done by Congress it was generally understood that when the members should return in the fall, a State Government would be established.

Cholera Statistics—Singular.—The N. Y. Evening Post has given some curious statistics derived from a French commission, in regard to the ravages of the cholera in Paris in 1832, from which it would seem that different trades or occupations shared very differently in the mortality arising from Cholera. According to these statistics, died:

Day laborers	at the rate of	51 per 1000
Wine merchants	do	81
Winekeepers	do	76
Dress makers	do	58
Fruit sellers	do	45
Oldclothesbrokers	do	40
Washer women	do	37
Shoemakers	do	32
Fallors	do	11
Bookbinders	do	7
Rapiermakers	do	4
School sweepers	do	3
Male nurses in hospitals	do	3
Butchers	do	2
Knife grinder	do	less than 1

It is also remarkable that some of the filthiest occupations suffered least from cholera.

Mail for California.—The Postmaster General gives notice, that the U. S. steamer Falcon will leave New York on the 29th inst., and that her mails will be despatched in the Isthmus, from New Orleans for Chagres, on the 11th of July. Mail bags will be made up at New York and New Orleans for Chagres, Panama, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco and Astoria. The postage is 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama and 40 cents to San Francisco, or the other towns named, to be prepaid or not at the option of the sender. Newspapers and pamphlets, sea postage 3 cents each, and inland postage to be added.

"Oh she was fair: But sorrow came and left its traces there." What became of the balance of the harmony he don't state. [Lyon Democrat.]

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1849.

The glorious Fourth. No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. Next to the sabbath day promulgated amid the quakings and thunderings of mount Sinai, we reverse the sabbath day of freedom, established by our forefathers in 1776.

The Romans, Greeks, all the nations of antiquity had their anniversaries and days of rejoicing; and the Jews, whose laws were the emanations of more than the wisdom of man, commemorated all the great and impressive events in their history by feasts, celebrations, and holy days. And it was not merely by common consent that they did this. Let them might forget the important lessons which these great events were designed to teach them, their commemoration was enjoined by the most terrible sanctions. Then, since no nation has ever been more supremely blessed by any event which than ours has been by that declaration of independence which was made under such trying circumstances on the 4th of July, 1776, why should we not regard its celebration as a duty as imperative as any that can be laid upon us by considerations of Patriotism.

Cholera in Ottawa.—No cases reported this morning.

If cleanliness and attention to preventives will keep off the cholera we can see no reason why it should break out here. Our streets and alleys are perfectly clean and well-limed. All low places in which water might collect and become stagnant, have been well drained or filled up. There can consequently be no pure atmosphere in the world than we have here. For all this we feel greatly indebted to the new temperance board of trustees and their energetic street supervisor, Mr. A. Woodruff.

We heard the propriety of starting a number of large coal fires through town suggested by one of the trustees this morning. We look upon this as a good idea. The gas arising from bituminous coal is nearly the same as that arising from the burning of gun-powder or pure sulphur, which is regarded as, and in fact has been demonstrated to be, a preventive of cholera in other places. In Pittsburgh, where immense quantities of this kind of coal are constantly being consumed, but very few cases of cholera occurred in 1832, when it raged all over the Union with frightful fury.

Latest from Peru—Cholera. Reports from Peru vary: some are very much exaggerated. We have obtained the following statements from several gentlemen, residents of Peru, one of whom arrived from there this morning and was personally acquainted with most of the deceased:

On last Friday 7 deaths—5 Germans and 2 Americans.

On Saturday, 8 deaths—nationality not given.

On Sunday, 6—3 of which had proved fatal up to the time the last of our informants left.

We have no doubt the above statements are strictly correct.

Supreme Court.

Saturday, June 26. Canst. Trustees v. Lyrich, argued some days since, was this morning decided by the court—reversing the Judgment of the court below, and remanding the cause.—Opinion by Justice Trumbull.

Strawbridge v. Robinson et al. Appeal from Jo Daviess.—Judgment of the Circuit Court affirmed with costs.—Opinion by Justice Caton.—Judd and Wilson for the appellants, and Peters for the appellees.

Milwaukee v. Moore—error to Kane.—Judgment of the court below affirmed with costs.—Chief Justice Treat delivered the opinion.—Barry and I. G. Wilson for the plaintiff in error—and Plato and Cook for the defendant.

Wood v. Morton.—The motion made yesterday to set aside the order reversing the judgment in this case, is continued till next term.

Holmes et al. v. The People, &c.—Error to Kane—argued by Arnold for the plaintiffs, in error, and by Cook for the People.—Under advisement.

The People, &c. for the use of the school fund of Lake Co. v. Haines et al. Appeal from Lake argued by Cook and Hoyt for the appellants and by Arnold for the appellees—under advisement.

Huginin et al. v. Starkweather.—Error to Cook Co. Court—Argued by Tracy for the plaintiffs in error, and by Collins for defendant.

Potter v. Benison—Appeal from Lake. There were two cases between the same parties, and involving the same questions, and by agreement they were argued together, by Collins for Potter, and by Hoyt and Arnold for Benison—under advisement.

Monday, July 2. The People, &c. v. Haines et al.—Appeal from Lake. The judgment of the circuit court reversed and the cause remanded, with leave to amend the pleadings, and judgment against the appellants for costs.—Opinion by Justice Caton. Hoyt and Cook, for the people.

Holmes et al. v. The People, &c.—Error to Kane. Judgment affirmed with costs.—Opinion by Chief Justice Treat.

Evans v. Fisher et al.—Appeal from Marshall. Judgment of the circuit court affirmed with costs.—Opinion by Chief Justice Treat.

Tuesday July 2.

Potter v. Dennison—Appeal from Lake. Two cases submitted together.—Judgment of the court below affirmed in both cases.—Opinion by Justice Trumbull.

Huginin et al. v. Starkweather.—Error to Cook Co. court.—Decree affirmed.—Opinion by Justice Caton.

Armstrong v. Conley.—Appeal from La Salle; Judgment of the circuit court affirmed.—Opinion by Chief Justice Treat.

Lynn et al. v. Starkweather.—Appeal from Henderson; Judgment affirmed.—Opinion to be filed by Justice Caton.

Rodgers v. Brent.—Error to Lee; Judgment reversed and the cause remanded.—Opinion to be filed by Justice Caton.

Risley v. Fellows.—Appeal from Will; Decree reversed, and the cause remanded. Opinion to be filed by Chief Justice Treat.

County of LaSalle v. Simmons.—Judgment affirmed.—Opinion to be filed by Chief Justice Treat.

New Hope Delaware Bridge Co. v. Perry & Shunway.—Continued, under advisement. The court intimating that there were important principles involved in the question presented by the case, on which they would take time to consider.

After a short session, chiefly occupied in making decisions, &c., the Court adjourned sine die.

From a number of gentlemen from Peru, who stopped at the Fox River House with their families, last night, and who are on their way east, to escape the shadow of death which is gradually spreading over the whole valley of the Mississippi, we learn that ten deaths of cholera occurred in Peru yesterday, (Monday), and nearly all American citizens.

We have been requested to state that, at a meeting of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Ottawa, it had been recommended that the merchants through town should be liberal with the boys in furnishing them powder to fire their cannons, rockets, firecrackers, torpedos, &c.; as it had been ascertained that a thunder-storm invariably checked the ravages of the cholera; and as the explosion of each of these may be regarded as a miniature thunder-storm it is believed that the effect of a noisy Fourth of July will be equivalent to one grand display of the wrath of Jupiter.

The king of gold and silver, whose awful hand is pressed thence on the seas and land; Dispensing all with absolute command.

Heads!—M. A. Fenton has been appointed postmaster at Oswego, in this state, in place of W. O. Park, removed. Mr. Park was removed for cause of course—because he was a democrat. Mr. Fenton is a very good man but he is not the only good man that expected the office, and there will be at least three dis-appointments to the one real appointment.

The Boston Post gets up more really good things than any other paper in the country. More than half the witty sayings about the country papers are copied, cribbed, or stolen outright, from that teeming source. In a late number the attempt of the Taylor administration to rival that of Gen. Washington, is thus done up in fable.

THE PAINTER.—A Fable. A painter, growing very smart. He hit a tyrant in the neck. Gave notice, which was duly sent. Throughout all Rome, of his intent. Men common daubing to longevity. And "Paint like Michael Angelo." The artist's plan, well meant no doubt, His something hard to carry out, So poor in color and design, His pictures though he thought them fine, Would hardly grace a country sign. And all the people laughed outright To see the vain ambitious wight, (By every amateur supposed, Go on a dauber to the last!)

Torval Michael Angelo. In artist-like inventions. Or "rule like Washington"—I trow, Needs more than good intentions. This is fairly and handsomely done. The career of Gen. Washington is so high above all the ordinary standards of human action, that he who, in this degenerate age, will announce his intention to aspire to imitate his life and his actions by which it was better will not only fail, but in failing, will exhibit his own weakness, his own folly and his own deficiencies.

Notices.

The Valley Farmer, published by Gates and Abbott, 193 4th St., St. Louis. Several farmers who have examined copies of this work, have spoken of it to us in the highest terms.—The June number, which is now before us, is behind none of its predecessors. At the low price (\$1.) at which it is afforded, every farmer would find it profitable to take it.

The Prairie Farmer—is so familiar to most of our readers that it seems a waste of words in us to commend it. Designed as it is for this state, and made up of materials gathered immediately around us, it must of course be the best agricultural paper farmers in this region can take. None is excusable without it.

The almost total exemption of Pittsburgh from the ravages of the Cholera, is attributed by some to the emanation of the sulphurous gas from the immense quantity of bituminous coal consumed in that city.

A Boston editor alludes to "the elegant brain" of a cotemporary, and says "he is a sort of a terrestrial sperm whale, of a breed quite common in Ohio."

The Fourth of July Is the crack day for I.—Det.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

Latest news from Europe.—Instructions in Paris.—The Romans not yet conquered.—The Michels, &c.

CHICAGO, June 30.

PARIS.—An inscription was attempted in Paris by about 25,000 of the Mountain party, headed by M. Arago, Jr. but it was suppressed by the troops, 60,000 in number. Several attempts were made to erect barricades. In the evening the General Assembly declared Paris in a state of siege. On Thursday, the alarm had subsided, and business was again resumed. At one time the peril was great.

Numerous arrests took place on Wednesday. Several members of the Assembly, M. Arago, sen., and Ledru Rollin among them.

The last accounts report a state of tranquility.—The Socialists or Red Republican journals at Paris, except the Melxio, are suppressed.

A very alarming demonstration on the part of Red Republicans took place on the 13th, and for a time a renewal of the terrible insurrection of June appeared inevitable. The affair commenced in a demonstration got up by Red Republicans, as a protest against interference in Roman affairs.

The cholera was raging frightfully in Paris. 11,000 have died since its commencement. 500 cases and 600 deaths reported in five days.

Rheims is represented to be in full insurrection, and to have established a government of Red Republicans.

FRANCE AND ROME.—Conflicting reports from the French Army at Rome, but from the accounts received, it is clear that Oudinot has not gained possession of the North of Rome, without which he would not be able to command the city.

There is an appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans. On the contrary, the advice goes to confirm the belief that the Romans would make a most determined resistance to the last.

ESCALAND.—The British Government repudiates the proceedings of France in their treatment of the Romans.

The council of Smith O'Brien deny the legality of commuting the sentence of death to transportation.

Crops throughout England and Ireland seem very promising.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 11. Owing to stormy events on the Continent, to which the week has given birth, transactions were somewhat restricted, though not to the extent which would have been apprehended. The markets for Corn and breadstuffs maintain their average firmness.

Accounts from Manchester reports no change of any moment; the National securities have been firm throughout the week, and funds have maintained an upward tendency closing with consols 92 1/2 for special transfer 91 1/4. Accounts without dividend. The U. S. 5 per cent.

Flour advanced slightly yesterday. The best Western canal brought 22 1/2 shillings; Ohio 22 1/4 to 22 1/2; Baltimore 22 1/4 to 22 1/2; Philadelphia 22 1/4 to 22 1/2.

Wheat advanced in one day 2d per bush. U. States ranges 6s 6d to 7s 1d. Indian corn 4s 6d to 4s 7d per quarter—ranging 33 1/2 to 34 shillings per bu.

Beef sold in a retail way, but without advance. Pork, western prime mixed is active, and other qualities dull.

Bacon firm; extensive sales. Hams in firm demand at irregular prices. Cheese, Lard and Butter inactive.

NEW-YORK MARKET, June 29, 7 p. m. Flour finer for Western State, with fair demand for export. Sales 400 bbls at \$3.87, 200 at \$3.84, 100 at \$3.81, 100 at \$3.44, 400 at \$3.40 for common and inferior; 4,500 at \$3.75 for choice mixed and straight Western; 4,000 at \$3.70 for pure Genesee.

Wheat—Fair demand for milling, and some inquiry for export. Sales 200 bush. good Ohio at \$1.03, and 1200 pure Genesee at 1.09.

Rye quiet at 57s. Oats less plentiful and saleable at 34 1/2 to 35 1/2. Corn quiet unsettled; 200 bu. sold at prices to be fixed when the mail arrives.

Pork—Nothing doing. Hides firm at \$10.57, for mess, and \$8.75 for prime. Beef steady at \$11.50 to \$12 for prime. Lard firm. Sales 4000 bbls at 7 1/2 for prime.

Butter in good demand at \$10 1/2 for Western and 4s for Ohio. Cheese dull at 34s.

Whiskey in good demand and market better. Money abundant.

PEPPER MARKET, June 29. Flour—Sales 600 bbls, principally Illinois, Ohio, and private terms. Wheat—200 bbls, changed hands at \$3.75 to \$3.77. Good Michigan brought 4. Wheat—Sales 6400 bu. Ohio at \$1.01. Freight dull at previous rates.

THE PASS WORD.—Mr. Lover tells a good anecdote of an Irishman giving the pass word at the battle of Fontenoy, at the time the great Saxo was marshaled.

"The pass word is Saxo, now don't forget it," said the Colonel to Pat.

"Saxo! Faith and I will not. Wasn't my father a miller?"

"Who goes there?" cried the Sentinel, after he arrived at the post.

Pat looked as confidently as possible, and in a sort of whispered howl, replied,

"Bugs! yer honor!"

Charcoal.—The Valley Farmer says: "When packing away clothes, blankets and other articles for clothing and bedding, when they are to remain for some time it is well to place among them messes of recently burnt charcoal wrapped in linen or cotton rags. Such prevents them from acquiring that unpleasant odor with which they otherwise would become impregnated by being long packed."

Prairie Chickens are ripe now for the sportsman.

Cholera.—Two deaths from Cholera have occurred in town since Saturday morning. Jesse Danforth, Constable, is one, an old citizen of this place and known all over the county. He had been out riding through the country on business on Friday and Saturday up to 4 o'clock p. m., when he came home complaining of being unwell. On Saturday night he was taken with a diarrhoea, on Sunday morning with cramps and vomiting, and about noon he died. He was buried during the afternoon.

The other, a young man by the name of Parnely, who had been employed as a clerk in the store of Mr. Phelps. He rode to Newark and back yesterday, and ate a lot of currants during the day. He was taken about 1 o'clock this morning and died about 9 a. m.

Neither of these cases can properly be said to have originated in town. Danforth had been to Peru, on Friday and visited several cases while there—and helped to rub one. But we need not flatter ourselves with the hope that Ottawa will escape. We too will have to take our share. Proper attention to cleanliness can do much to diminish its effects, however, and no one should neglect it.

All kinds of vegetable diet is dangerous:—fresh meat, and inordinate meals should also be avoided.

Cholera at Peru.

The Peru Telegraph of Friday notices two fatal cases of cholera at that place during the week, and in a postscript mentions some more new and desperate cases "among the Germans."

Well, we are not astonished that they